GREAT RESULTS EXPECTED

Important Scientific Investigations at the Smithsonian.

Delicate Instruments Roused in a Barn Like Structure-True Relation Between the Sen and Earth. The Possibilities of Astrophysics.

The casual visitor notices at the rear of the rich brown stone building of the of the rich brown stone building of the Smithannian Institution a structure resembling a large burn of by no means ornamental design. The barn is surrounded by a wooden fence, in which minute investigation reveals a gate, usually lock-sed, at which one may kneck as long as one please, without apparently producing any impression whatever upon anybody inside. Should the gate be opone and the visitor, actuated by currously, enter the interior of the large, first passing through. interior of the harn, first passing through a muckly yard, he will see some curious brass and steel affairs in the otherwise

almost here rooms.

Upon the walls are crude deliucations which remind the visitor of the attempts of a cataleptic person at making straight lines. These are really traces of the more are for the most part generally unappre-

Just as the visitor is curiously examining a peculiar apparatus, or unintelligible drawing, he is likely to hear a gruff votes from somewhere wanting to know what the intruder wants Next appears a young man in his shirt sleeves, who is the chief of the astrophysical observa-tory (for such is the imposing name of the barn and its contents). All visitors who happen to stray into the barn are referred for information concerning it to Prof. Langley, Secretary of the Smith-senian Institution. Prof. Langley is the founder of the observatory. In the work some there he takes great interest and

The general object of astronomy," said Frof. Langley, "the oldest of the sciences, was, until a very late period, to study the places and motions of the heavenly bodies, with little special reference to the wants of man in his daily life, other than in the

HOUNDING OF WARRIORS WIVES THEFTS OF RARE PICTURES squares of the Hunted Luquis Driver

From Their Homes.

history a chapter of such cruelty as seems rather to belong to the early days of the Spanish conquest, than the supposedly rivilized iwentlight century.

Being alive and in the way was not the only crue beld by the Mexican authorises against the Yaqui women. They had dured to jein their Indian husbands, fathers, brothers, and sweethearts in battle against the Mexican foe.

Presently, when their warriors lay life-less all about them these women of the Yaqui knew no better than to wall over their dead and mourn them. These women were given had line for preparation, and if they had there was nothing to make ready but the tow extra shawls and strips of called and ragged blankers that they owned for those faithful constants of the defension Indians had sold or traded everything salable or negotiable belonging to them to seems firearms and supplies.

The file Yaqui lies some fifty miles to

is before it its a corrol is a corrol in a corrol is a hard march afoot between the kanni and Ghaymas—but if woman did larged behind, the prick of a bet roused their flagging energies, by of the woman were suffering anattended wounds of the preceding

Much military precuntion was taken at busynas to present the escape of the misoners. When they were marched to be quarted the streets on both sides were mariel the streets on both sides were with sodders. It was like running stell game to cover-game that had the strength to escape if it were the opportunity. Some of the kind-ted Mexicans of Ganyans (there are foreigners residing there) wished to the women as servesals and thus de them with homes, but the author-refused.

lives refused.

After a few days in prison the centre band was reunded up and cointed and driven into the sea, where the women walled to their walsts with children on their backs, to rowbeats which conveyed flora to the bay steamer Garwea, which steamed away to Yucatan.

The Mexican Government is determined than the externished of the Victorian.

The stands of th

he smaller pletures were fixed more firms n) to the waits, in spite of which, in 1848, a woman called Sophia May you Langers adra, succeeded in carrying off, in open day, a precious work of Metra. She was fosilish enough to put it up for sale at Leibzig, where it was immediately recognized as the missing picture, thus causing her apprehension.

niped as the missing picture, thus causing her apprehension.
One of the most remarkable instances of picture robbers was that of the mutilities of picture robbers was that of the mutilities of the missing the stances of persons of the missing the standard of the missing the standard of the missing the world of art as the amountement of the mutilation of Murillo's celebrated picture representing. The Appearance of the Infant Jesus to St. Anthony. The colosial nature is award in Swille, and is one of the city's other giories. The Duke of Wellington is said to have offered in value for it as many ouzes as would be required to cover it.
On November 2, 1871 it was discovered that the figure of St. Anthony had been cut from the picture, aurring the preceding fory-eight hours. In which period, the

ROBERT BURNS AT HOME.

The Great Pactons Known by Living Men.

Squaws of the Burted Angale Driver

From Their Houses.

Prome the San francise Standard of his were mental and the standard of the standard of

Burns from personal acquaintance, and it is remarkable with what warmth of attachment and respect she speaks of Mrs. Burns. She first herame acquainted with Burns at Elishand. When they were about to remove to Domfries he expressed a hope that she would be kind to his wife when they came to reside there. Mrs. Burns had few acquaintances in remirles, and any life attention that Jossy could show to her was therefore much prized. Mrs. Thomson has also a most kindly feeling toward Burns himself. She alimited his annualteness toward his wife and children. His own simplifity of laste was remarkable. Mrs. Rurns, not being sure that he was to be at home, would, perhaps, prepare no dinner or him. He was tho at home, would, perhaps, prepare no dinner or him. He was then quite contented with a slice of their Ayrshire cheese. She has often seen him sitting at this repeat with a book in his hand, rending while he ate—an old hand of his, as we know.

One day Burns chief upon her father, hir Lewars when Jessy was at home unveil Lewars said. "Burns, you have often spoken of an epitaph on Jessy. You might do it now, for the see she's dying (Joedhrich, Burns, Burns, This work.)

Ye fourth day in that in earth fan turn Brank Mari adder R is not purity or worth. The Josephed 200 ded.

WHALES DANGEROUS TO SHIPS. Collisions Beisveen Marine Levinthans and Vessels Often Ocenr.

WHAT CAUSES SEASICKNESS

Ear Nerves, More Than the Stomach, Are Responsible.

Canals in Which the Trouble Has Its Origin - The Patient's Discomfort Increased Through His Efforts to Preserve His Balance at Sea.

Scasickness, that woeful mataly which not makes the sufferer afraid he is going to die, and later inspires him with terror for fear he won't die, is an annoyane which brings a shudder to the man or woman who contemplates going anywhere by water. Nearly everybody knows what seasickness is. It is no respecter of per-sons, but attacks the high and the lowly, he rich and the poor alike. All kinds of ameliorating agents are

ought and resorted to with religious fer vency to quell the qualm in the epigas from, but without avail. Lemons, limes and all kinds of acids are used to still the cyclone going on in the stomach. It the agony which follows an attack of seasickness any promise can be exacted of a victim in return for immediate relief. and yet the stomach is not to blame, Nine out of ten people will declare the seat of emislickness to be the stomuch. If one should tell a man who had been through the orden) that the sent of the trouble is not in the stomach, but in the ear, the ategrity of his mental processes would be erlously questioned. The ex-victim would probably regard himself as a past grand master in all that appertains to seasick-ness, and would in all probability indig-

Internity of the mental processes would be seriously outstand. The extended the probably regard himself as a past grand processed to the properties of the seriously outstand the probability indistinguishing regarding and the properties of the search of t

The Passing of an Ancient and Picturesque Custom. (Free the Parl Mail Genetics) Among the passing phases of country

life, as one is reminded by the advent of March, is the biring that once throughcut all England was the ordinary means of engaging farm servants. Its name and date varied with the locality. In the south district of Lincolnability it is customary to hold a "statis" or statute fair as early in the year as January, the ser-vants entering on their engagements on April 16. The Cambridgeshire hirings take dace at Wisbech during September mops" of the midland and western coun-

place at Wiebech during September. The "mops" of the midiand and western counties were held some to May, but most in the autumn. But in every one of them the system is dying out, and the hiring fair is going the way of the bearse and sheep and general fairs—that is to say, it is cension to exist. Like a great many other old institutions it has been ruined by the cheap pross. Your rustle is well aware that for a sixpenny advertisement he can at any time make known his wish for a change.

The ancient custom dies hardest among the tenacious Northmen, and I hear that the first of Masch hirings was very well attended indeed. Ploughmen, naturally enough, were in high spirits, the wages commanded being satisfactory to them. Sisteen shillings a week was given in cash, and of course this was in addition to the payment in kind which have always bulked largely in the North, and include such solid perquisites as a rent free cottage, from a thousand to fifteen hundred yards of potatoes, and various measures of corn. Payment in kind is always tending toward dissine, and the feeding is that hours of labor should be very definitely fixed and remuneration be in money, the bond between master and man being only what Carlyle called "the cash nexus." It is quite a new idea in agriculture.

THE HIRING FAIRS OF ENGLAND THE QUICK MIDDAY MEAL

Profits Enjoyed by the Owners of Modern Luncheon Counters.

An Unpretentions Business That In Constantly Engranching Upon Ent. ing Houses of Greater Note-Pie and Coffee Prominent on the Menn,

in the residence part of the city or in the suburis to the morning and remain in the business sections until evening the the business sections until evening the question how and where to get the midday meal has always been an important one. In the early days of the city it was tossible for a man to go to his home from his business at the huncheon hour, notwithstanding the imperfect and slow means of transportation. But only the oldest inhabitants can remember those days and the early the oldest inhabitants can remember those days and the early the collections. days, and the custom of taking funcheon downtown has been an established rule for many years. In the dry goods and flourished for many years. There merchants meet buyers, and ma transactions are consummated over elaborate meals that masquerade as lunch cons. Near the large restaurants less pretentious catablishments are maintained for the accommodation of cierks, small buyers whose trade is not of sufficient importance to warrant salesmen in treating, and for "transients." With few exceptions these restaurants derive a great profit from their bur trade, and in many instances the drinks net the proprietors

cents a cop, sandwiches at I cents cock, and cuts of ple and pieces of cake at I cents.

"It was hard work at frat," he said, "because people thought that they would get poor stuff. But those who came once came again, and it wasn't long before the place was paying and my customers were saving three cents on every cup of coffee and two cents on every sandwich, and that amounts to something with people who look to the pennies."

Presently a branch establishment was started in Beckman Street, and a Bowery place soon followed. In all of these places the expenses were kept down to the lowest notch by employing as little help as possible. There were no walters, and the bill of fare included nothing perishable. What was left unsold one day could be disposed of the next. Customers helped themselves to that they wanted, and paid for it before the marble shelf along the wall which served as a rest for the plates and customers were perceided with paper nughting. The establishments gaid because the artifies of food were purchased in large quantities at hottom prices, and the break, rolls, and cakes were baked by the concern. The man who opened the little place with two-cent coffee as the chief attraction now has twenty similar places in New York, and within a year hopes to open several more.

Che advantage which these piaces have